**In the Upper Room (2) – The Lord’s Supper**

*Luke 22:7-20*

**Introduction**

1. After the washing of the disciple’s feet in the upper room, Jesus sat down at the supper and instituted a new memorial feast – The Lord’s Supper.
2. This was a lasting and important act of worship which the first-century Christians participated in regularly, just as we are commanded to do so.
   1. **Acts 2:41, 42** – ***“breaking of bread.”*** (Different than **v. 46**)
   2. **Acts 20:7** – came together to do so on the first day of the week. (Every week)
3. Setting of the Institution – The Passover Feast
4. The Feast of Unleavened Bread – The Passover
   1. **Luke 22:1** – Feast of unleavened bread/Passover drew near.
      1. Two of several feasts commanded by God to be observed by His physical people which were commonly identified together.
      2. **Leviticus 23:4-6** – Passover, then immediately following Feast of Unleavened bread – 7 days. (14th, then 15th day of Abib or Nisan)
   2. **Luke 22:7, 8, 13, 14** – Peter and John sent by Jesus to prepare the Passover *(Included preparations not just of the Lamb, but the entire feast, and regulations)*, they did, and ***“the hour”*** of the Passover meal came.
   3. It was at this feast that Jesus instituted what Paul refers to in ***1 Corinthians 11:20 as “the Lord’s Supper.”*** **It is important to note the purpose of the Passover first. 🡪**
5. The Original Passover
   1. **Exodus 3:7-8** – God to Moses about the oppressed Israelites, and His plan to deliver them.
   2. **Exodus 4:22-23** – (After choosing Moses as deliverer) Promise to Pharaoh about the killing of his firstborn.
   3. **Exodus 11:1, 4-7** – (After 9 plagues, the final plague) The killing of the firstborn in all Egypt, yet, sparing the people of God. (*To indicate the Lord makes a difference.*)
   4. **Yet, the Lord would only spare the Israelites if they trusted Him by following His commands:**
      1. **Exodus 12:2-3, 5-11** – Unblemished, male, 1st year, put blood on doorposts and lintel – Lord’s Passover 🡪
      2. **(vv. 12-13)** – Passover explained – the Lord will ***“pass over”*** the houses which have the blood on the doorposts and lintel. (***I.e. those who did what God said to do for deliverance.***)
      3. **(v. 14)** – It would be a memorial they would continually keep 🡪
      4. **(vv. 24-27)** – It is a memorial continually observed as commanded to remind them of deliverance from the physical death inflicted by ***“the destroyer.”***
   5. This was a feast which was observed through Israel’s history, that they would always remember this deliverance – ***this is the feast which Jesus observed with His disciples, and when He instituted a new memorial 🡪***
6. The Lord’s Supper
7. Memorial
   1. **Luke 22:14-18** – Jesus greatly anticipated this final supper before His death. (*Both for its own significance, and the special significance of this final, upper-room fellowship with His disciples.*)
      1. **(v. 16)** – He was especially desirous of this last Passover because of the reason for it being last. (**Last before being fulfilled**.)
         1. The Passover was a memorial, which looked back to the deliverance in Egypt.
         2. **However, it also was that which looked forward to the ultimate Passover provided in Jesus’ death 🡪**
      2. ***“For indeed Christ, our Passover, was sacrificed for us” (1 Corinthians 5:7b).***
      3. John about Jesus – ***“Behold! The Lamb of God who takes away the sin of the world!” (John 1:29)***
      4. **Romans 5:6-9** – We are saved from the wrath of God by the justification in Jesus blood.
         1. God said He would pass over the houses with blood***, “that you may know that the Lord does make a difference between the Egyptians and Israel” (Exodus 11:7).***
         2. **Similarly, God makes a distinction between those washed in Jesus’ blood, and those that are not:**
            1. **Revelation 7:14-17** – Of the 144,000 worshiping God and the Lamb.
            2. **Revelation 14:4-5** – Redeemed among men, without fault before God.
      5. ***“And as they were eating” (Matthew 26:26; Mark 14:22)*** – Instituted during the Passover, and is a Passover itself, *but not the same Passover.* ***(A memorial of Himself as Passover, or the sacrificial Lamb of God.)***
      6. Not taken again by Jesus ***“until the kingdom of God comes” (Luke 22:18*** – Spiritually speaking – kingdom spiritual).
   2. Emblems **(Luke 22:19-20)**
      1. Bread (Unleavened – no leaven in the Passover) **(v. 19)**:
         1. **Jesus’ Body:**
            1. **Represented by unleavened bread – leaven symbolizes impurity** – **cf. 1 Corinthians 5:6-8** – concerning the need to withdraw from the sinful brother – SIN AMONG YOU!
            2. Christ was sinless, thus, the sufficient sacrifice – **cf. Hebrews 7:26-28** (speaking of Jesus as High Priest; ***“offered up Himself”*** 🡪)
         2. **Given for you; *“broken for you” (1 Corinthians 11:24):***
            1. ***“who Himself bore our sins in His own body on the tree, that we, having died to sins, might live for righteousness – by whose stripes you were healed” (1 Peter 2:24).***
            2. Not in the sense of taking our sins into Himself, but bearing the punishment of our sins – treated as a sinner – ***“For He made Him who knew no sin to be sin for us” (2 Corinthians 5:21).***
            3. **Isaiah 53:4-12** – His body was beaten, torn, and tortured for OUR SINS!
      2. Cup ***(“fruit of the vine” Matthew 26:29***) (**v. 20):**
         1. **New Covenant in My blood:**
            1. **Hebrews 8:7-8** – First not faultless, because ***“finding fault with them”*** – we sinned, OT could not take sin away.
            2. **Hebrews 9:15-18, 22** – Mediator of New, no remission without blood.
            3. **Hebrews 10:4** – blood of animals not enough.
            4. **Hebrews 10:11-18** – Jesus’ offering, His blood is sufficient for ***“forever”*** – established a new covenant wherein is forgiveness 🡪
         2. ***“For this is My blood of the new covenant, which is shed for many for the remission of sins” (Matthew 26:28).***
   3. Observance – how are we to observe? **(cf. 1 Corinthians 11:17-34)**
      1. **(vv. 17-22)** – They were not observing the Lord’s Supper – because they had made it into something it was never intended to be.
         1. Factions **(v. 19).**
         2. Common meal **(v. 22).**
      2. **(vv. 23-25)** – Paul gives the instructions he received himself from the Lord.
         1. It is not a common meal.
         2. **It is a remembrance – memorial of Jesus sacrifice – body, and blood.**
      3. **(vv. 27-30)** – The correct way to observe the Lord’s Supper.
         1. **(v. 28)** – Self-examination as to whether you are taking properly.
         2. **(vv. 29)** – Proper observance is a DISCERNING of the Lord’s body.
         3. **(vv. 27, 30)** – Improper observance is not an offense toward emblems, but guilt of Jesus’ body and blood! – This brings condemnation, or spiritual death!
         4. **IT IS A GRAVE MATTER – NOT A TIME TO THINK ABOUT OTHER THINGS, OR DO OTHER THINGS.**
      4. **NOTE: It is bad enough to partake in an unworthy manner. What about FORSAKING it altogether? (cf. Hebrews 10:25)**
8. Communion **(cf. 1 Corinthians 10:16-17)**
   1. *Context: Using Lord’s Supper as an example of communing with others. Don’t eat in an idols temple, because you commune with idolaters and demons, just as you commune with others in the Lord’s Supper.*
   2. **Communion** – sharing; joint participation. **(SHOWS YOU ARE UNITED WITH CHRIST, AND THOSE WHO SHARE IN HIM.)**
   3. **(v. 16a)** – In the benefits of His blood shed. With those who also receive the benefits.
   4. **(v. 16b)** – In the benefits of His body given. With those who also receive the benefits.
   5. **(v. 17)** – Become one when we take of the Lord’s Supper – Sharing.
   6. **NOTE: Not how we receive the benefits of His sacrifice, but a proclamation that you have received such, and a privilege enjoyed in such a memorial.**
9. Proclamation
   1. ***“For as often as you eat this bread and drink this cup, you proclaim the Lord’s death till He comes” (1 Corinthians 11:26).***
   2. **Proclamation of His death** **– (1)** That He died for you, and you have been forgiven through His sacrifice. **(2)** That His atoning sacrifice is available to all!
   3. ***“till He comes”*** – Proclamation of His resurrection, and return – He is eventually coming back.
   4. **In the LS we ANNOUNCE to the world that we believe in the atoning death of Jesus, are partakers of it, and that He is coming back to reward us openly, and punish those who are against Him.**

**Conclusion**

1. In the upper room, Jesus instituted the Lord’s Supper – a memorial of His atoning death on the cross.
2. **Those who are His, just as those in the first century, MUST NOT FORSAKE such a memorial, MUST NOT ABUSE such a memorial, and MUST CHERISH such a memorial, and all that it includes.**